

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-identified application are respectfully requested. Claims 1, 2, 6-8, 10, 12 and 14-19 remain pending, wherein claims 1, 2, 14 and 18 are amended.

Applicant would like to thank Examiner Weiskopf and SPE Black for their time and courtesy during the personal interview conducted with the undersigned on August 1, 2006. As discussed during the personal interview, the finality of the Office Action dated May 3, 2006 is withdrawn. The following discussion highlights some of the issues discussed during the personal interview.

Claims 1, 2, 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,427,115 to Sekiyama ("Sekiyama"). Claims 6-8, 12, 14-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of Sekiyama. These grounds of rejection are respectfully traversed.

Sekiyama does not anticipate Applicant's claim 1 because Sekiyama does not disclose an external information processing apparatus having "a drive device that reads road map data from a CD-ROM or a DVD", the specific type of processing executed at the second arithmetic processing unit includes "processing for reading the road map data with the drive device", and that the another type of processing executed at the first arithmetic processing unit "uses

the road map data read with the drive device in the external information processing apparatus”, as recited in Applicant’s claim 1.

Sekiyama discloses a system with a portable terminal 22 coupled to an on-vehicle information processing device 10. Portable terminal 22 receives route data from an external information center, and supplies this data to information processing device 10. (Col. 6, lines 62-64). Information processing device 10 superimposes the current vehicle position and the guidance route to the destination on the route data and supplies this data to portable terminal 22 for display. (Col. 6, line 64- col. 5, line 1).

The Office Action states that information processing device 10 corresponds to the information processing apparatus of Applicant’s claim 1. However, Sekiyama does not disclose that information processing device 10 includes “a drive device that reads road map data from a CD-ROM or a DVD”, as recited in Applicant’s claim 1. Accordingly, Sekiyama does not disclose that the specific type of processing executed at the second arithmetic processing unit includes “processing for reading the road map data with the drive device”, and that the another type of processing executed at the first arithmetic processing unit “uses the road map data read with the drive device in the external information processing apparatus”, as also recited in Applicant’s claim 1.

Because Sekiyama does not disclose all of the elements of Applicant's claim 1, Sekiyama cannot anticipate this claim.

Independent claims 2 and 18 recite similar elements to those discussed above with regard to claim 1, and accordingly are patentably distinguishable over Sekiyama for similar reasons to those discussed above with regard to Applicant's claim 1.

Claim 10 depends from claim 18 and is patentably distinguishable over Sekiyama at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 18.

Regarding the rejections of claims 6-8 and 15, it is respectfully submitted that the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to these claims. Regarding claims 6 and 7, the Office Action acknowledges that Sekiyama does not disclose that a second display unit that is smaller in size than the display unit of the display device. Instead, the Office Action, without providing a prior art reference, states that this is an obvious design choice. As stated in M.P.E.P. § 2143, however, a *prima facie* case of obviousness requires that "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations." Because the Office Action has not provided a prior art reference which discloses or suggests all of the elements of claims 6 and 7, the rejection based on Sekiyama does not satisfy all of the basic requirements of a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Claims 8 and 15 recite that “the first arithmetic processing unit achieves a higher processing performance level than the second arithmetic processing unit”. The Office Action acknowledges this feature is not disclosed by Sekiyama, but without citing a prior art reference, concludes that it would be obvious to modify Sekiyama to include such a feature. Sekiyama, however, discloses most of the processing being performed by either information processing device 10 or information center, either of which provides the processed information to portable terminal 22. In view of the entire disclosure of Sekiyama, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have found it obvious to modify Sekiyama such that the CPU of the portable terminal 22 achieves a higher processing performance level than the CPU of information processing device 10, as would be required to render these claims unpatentable.

Sekiyama does not render Applicant’s claim 14 unpatentable because Sekiyama does not disclose or suggest “the display device is connected with the first information processing apparatus to achieve a first information processing system” and “is connected with the second information processing apparatus to achieve a second information processing system”. Moreover, Sekiyama does not disclose or suggest that the first information processing apparatus “executes another type of processing...when the interface unit is connected with the first information processing apparatus to achieve the first information processing system”, and the “the first arithmetic processing unit does not execute the

another type of processing related to the first processing, when the interface unit is connected with the second information processing apparatus to achieve the second information processing system.”

The Office Action acknowledges that Sekiyama does not disclose portable terminal 22 is connectable to a first and second information processing apparatus. Instead, the Office Action, without citing a prior art reference, asserts that this would have been obvious. Because the Office Action has not provided a prior art reference disclosing or suggesting this feature, the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to claim 14.

Moreover, even if it is assumed that portable terminal 22 of Sekiyama can be connected to different information processing devices 10, there is no disclosure or suggestion that when portable terminal 22 is connected to one of the information processing devices 10 it executes another type of processing, and it does not execute the another type of processing when it is connected to a different information processing device 10. Accordingly, Sekiyama does not render Applicant’s claim 14 obvious.

Claims 12, 16, 17 and 19 variously depend from independent claims 1, 14 and 18, and therefore, are patentably distinguishable over Sekiyama at least by virtue of their dependency from these independent claims.

For at least those reasons stated above, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 1, 2, 6-8, 10, 12 and 14-19 as being unpatentable in view of Sekiyama be withdrawn.

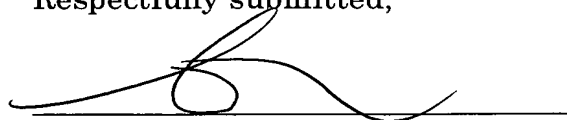
New claims 20 and 21 recite similar elements to those discussed above with regard to claim 8, and are patentably distinguishable over the current grounds of rejection of similar reasons.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #029267.55527US).

Respectfully submitted,

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